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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Economic - Industrial

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

WHERE
PUBLISHED Yugoslavia

DATE
PUBLISHED 29 December 1948 - 7 February 1949

LANGUAGE Serbo-Croatian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1948-1949

DATE DIST. 4 April 1949

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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QUALITY OF PRODUCTION IMPROVES:
PRODUCTION EXCEEDS 1948 PLAN

QUALITY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS -- Borba, No 32, 7 Feb 49

Improvement of quality as well as quantity of production is a basic objective of the Five-Year Plan.

The miners of Breza, the best coal mine in Yugoslavia, not only exceeded their production plan but now produce coal containing less ash than before the war. The Store ironworks has cut down impurities (skart) in its cast iron by 3 to 5 percent and improved other products. The Zenja steel works has improved the quality of its steel by providing an inspection system.

Similar substantial improvements have been made at the Glass Factory in Straza, at "Lorka," which is the best enterprise in the chemical industry, and in sugar refineries.

Many coal mines, however, produce more earth than coal. The Kostolac mine, for example, recently shipped 920 tons of lignite to Novi Sad, of which over 60 percent was earth. The same mine also sent dirt instead of coal to Sabac, and the Kujesina mine has done likewise to Novi Sad and elsewhere. Analyses by railroads and other agencies show that coal produced in 1948 contained an average of 5 percent more noncombustible material than is permissible. Mine personnel more coal was consumed last year, since an additional 1.8 percent of coal must be burned for each percent of stone and earth contained. Last year 630,000 tons of stone were mined with the coal, transported an average of 200 kilometers, and carried away as ashes after having been burned. Apart from damage to and immobilization of 60,000 railroad cars, the Yugoslav economy suffered a loss of over 500 million dollars.

The leather, shoe, and rubber products factories, "Partizan" and "Almerik" in Croatia, "Konjice" in Slovenia, and "27 Oktobar" in Serbia, produced leather which contained much more water than the amount permitted, and the shoe factories at Borovo and Banja Luka made poor shoes because good leather or rubber was used where inferior would serve, and vice versa. Because of poor distribution of raw materials, the "Milovad Petrovic" Shoe Factory in Belgrade had stronger material for shoes and slippers than the factory in Borovo had

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for workmen's overshoes. No one will buy certain kinds of footwear manufactured by the "7 July" Factory in Pancevo and some other enterprises, because they are so badly made.

While the cloth produced by "Inteks" in Slovenia and "Varteks" in Croatia is well made and dyed, such enterprises as "Avala" in Zemun [in Serbia] and "Ilinden" in Skopje [in Macedonia] manufacture poorly woven and badly colored fabrics.

When control was established over the quality of bread in 1948, it was found that the poor quality of bread at Banja Luka resulted from the presence of earth and filth in the grain distributed by the "Bijele" enterprise.

REPORT ON YUGOSLAV INDUSTRY IN 1948 -- Borba, No 314, 29 Dec 48

According to a report by Boris Kidric, chairman of the Economic Council and of the Federal Planning Commission, the plan for over-all industrial production, national and republic, including mining and the electrical industry, was fulfilled 110.4 percent. Industry in the narrow sense met its plan 101.6 percent, mining 91.9 percent, and the power industry 103.2 percent. National heavy industry met its plan 97.1 percent, national light industry 103.3 percent, national mining 91.3 percent, national power 105.5 percent. In national heavy industry, the plan was fulfilled 104.1 percent for ferrous metallurgy, 103.5 percent for aluminum and copper, 95.9 percent for fireproof materials, 80.4 percent for metal products, 73.2 percent for the motor industry, and 107.5 percent for the electrical industry. In national light industry, the plan was fulfilled 104.4 percent for the chemical industry, 110.9 percent for the glass industry, 100 percent for cellulose, 106.4 percent for medicines, 103.9 percent for textiles, 101.4 percent for leather and rubber, 103.6 percent for the food industry, and 108.7 percent for tobacco. The cement industry met its plan only 80 percent.

Serbian industry met its plan 105.9 percent, Croatian 103 percent, Slovenian 105.6 percent, Bosnian 76.5 percent, Macedonian 91.3 percent, and Montenegrin 72.2 percent. The Serbian mining industry met its plan 96.1 percent, Croatian 96.2 percent, Slovenian 90.8 percent, Bosnian 100 percent, Macedonian 63 percent, Montenegrin 76.5 percent.

The plan for national and republic construction was fulfilled 104 percent, including 134 for the power industry, 81 percent for mining, 80 percent for national agriculture, and 86 percent for national forestry.

The plan for mechanization of forestry and of the wood industry has been met only 81 percent, although that is 164 percent of the 1947 figure, because of the failure of the import program (through no fault of Yugoslavia), which could not have been foreseen. Because of the failure of contracts which it had seemed certain would be fulfilled, Yugoslavia had to spend over 660 million dinars for cotton, over 180 million dinars for petroleum derivatives, over 130 million dinars for processed metals, about 30 million dinars for asbestos, and about 40 million dinars for automobile tires, or a total of over a billion dinars, from a certain country.

Yugoslavia still has not received delivery of the 3,166 tons of cotton, 9,000 tons of petroleum derivatives, 4,150 tons of processed metals, and 10,750 sets of automobile tires for which a contract was made with a certain country. 16,940 tons of petroleum derivatives from a second country, 2,500 tons of processed metals from the same country, 4,000 tons of processed metals from a third country, and 20,000 tons of processed metals from a fourth country. Consequently Yugoslavia has had to pay very high prices for these goods in other countries, at the expense of the plan for mechanization of forestry and of the wood industry.

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The entire Five-Year Plan has now been fulfilled 70.5 percent, or 48.6 percent for electrification, 68.5 percent for coal production and processing, 69.2 percent for ferrous metallurgy, 83.7 percent for nonferrous metallurgy, 74.4 percent for the metal products industry, and 66.8 percent for industrial building materials. During 1949 the entire Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled 82 percent for the wood industry, 55.5 percent for electrification, 73.36 percent for coal production and processing, 63.25 percent for petroleum production and refining, 83.78 percent for ferrous metallurgy, 115.42 percent for nonferrous metallurgy, 54.44 percent for nonmetallic minerals, 96.35 percent for the metal products industry, 40.64 for the electrical industry, 65.72 percent for the chemical industry, 92.12 percent for industrial building materials, 79.95 percent for the cellulose and paper industry, 79.12 percent for the textile industry, 129.8 percent for the leather and shoe industry, 32.2 percent for the rubber industry, 90.23 percent for the food industry, and 97.43 percent for the tobacco industry.

AWARDS TO BEST ENTERPRISES -- Borba, No 30, 5 Feb 49

The federal government of Yugoslavia has awarded flags and cash prizes to the workers' collectives of the following industrial enterprises, which have been cited as the best in their fields for the second half of 1948:

The railroad classification yard in Zagreb; the locomotive yard in Zagreb; the railroad workshop in Zagreb; the railroad bridge-building enterprise at Titel; the shipbuilding enterprise at Cukarica; the brown coal mine at Preza; the lead and zinc mine and smelter at Trepa; the ironworks at Store; the "Prvomajka" Machine-Tool Factory and Foundry; the "Impol" Metal Products Enterprise; the cable factory at Novi Sad; the magnesite mine at Gulea; "Elektrobosna" ("Bosnian Electric"); the "Straza" Glass Factory; the "Inteks" Textile Factory; the "Sava" Rubber Products Factory; the "Kamnik" Factory; the tobacco factory in Mostar; the "Kultura" Printing Press in Belgrade; the federal enterprise for the installation of hydroelectric power plants in Maribor; the "Tito" Hydroelectric Power Plant in Kraljevac; the farm at Celarevo; the farm machinery station in Mir; the forestry enterprise in Sarajevo; the ocean vessel Durmitor; the municipal telephone enterprise in Zagreb; the "Ikarus" enterprise; and the "Vilko Kistulovic" Shipyard.

The following workers' collectives were cited by the Central Committee of the Association of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia:

Zagreb classification yard; Karlovac locomotive yard; the Zrenjanin railroad workshop; Railroad Building Enterprise No 1 at Sarajevo; Trbovlje Coal Mine; Bor Mine and Smelter of nonferrous metals; Smederevo Ironworks; "Djura Djakovic" enterprise; Sibenik Electrical Ironworks; Mladenovac Fire-Brick Factory; "Zorka" chemical factory; Pasaoin enterprise for processing wool; "Pliva" Medical Products Factory in Zagreb; leather factory at Slovenski Konjic; paper factory at Rijeka; tobacco factory at Zagreb; tobacco station at Strumica; "Elektro-Beograd" at Belgrade; farm machinery station at Kikinda; forestry enterprise at Postojica; seagoing vessel Pasma; main telegraph at Belgrade; "Grgena Zrnatava" and "Rihardo Benic" Shipyard.

The following workers' collectives were commended:

The railroad station at Maribor; the locomotive yard at Mostar; the Railroad-Building Enterprise No 2 at Ljubljana; the dredge enterprise at Belgrade; the river boat Pomoravlje; the Zenica Coal Mine; the "Dobra Sreca" Coal Mine; the ironworks at Sisak; "Litostroj" (Casting Machinery); the "15 September" Cement Factory at Anzovo; the cement factory at Trbovlje; the chemical factory at Celje; the "Galenika" medical products factory; the Alkaloid Factory; the "Irastrnik" Glass Factory; the glass factory at Paracin; the "Tigar" Rubber

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Factory at Piro; the "Varteks" Textile Factory; the "Bombarna" Textile Factory; the sugar factory at Vrhas; the paper factory at Verce; the tobacco factory at Mis; the tobacco factory at Ljubljana; the tobacco station at Kumanovo; the "Pala" Hydroelectric Power Plant; the Novi Sad Electrical Enterprise; the "Tetovo" Electrical Enterprise at Skoplje; the "Garjevice" forest exploitation enterprise at Ejelovar; the seagoing vessel Sutjeska; the coastal harbor and public warehouse at Ploce; the telephone-telegraph central at Paracin; the telephone-telegraph central at Skoplje; the "Teleoptik" enterprise; the "Tito" enterprise at Sarajevo; the "Uljanik" Shipyard; and the "Treci Maj" Shipyard.

PRIORITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS -- Borba, No 30, 5 Feb 49

The federal government has issued an order establishing priorities for 1949 construction projects. Top priority is assigned to projects of heavy industry; mining projects of national significance; war industries and housing facilities for the workers; the federal Ministry of National Defense; railroad transportation projects; agricultural projects of national, and republic, and local significance, including the Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal, draining the Lonjsko Polje, reclamation in Macedonia and Lake Skadar (Soutari); forest exploitation projects; electric power projects of national and republic significance; the Brotherhood and Unity Highway; and housing in industrial towns and cities.

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